

DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE

EUROPEAN WAR

COMPRISING

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, CABLEGRAMS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND SPEECHES
DELIVERED IN IMPERIAL HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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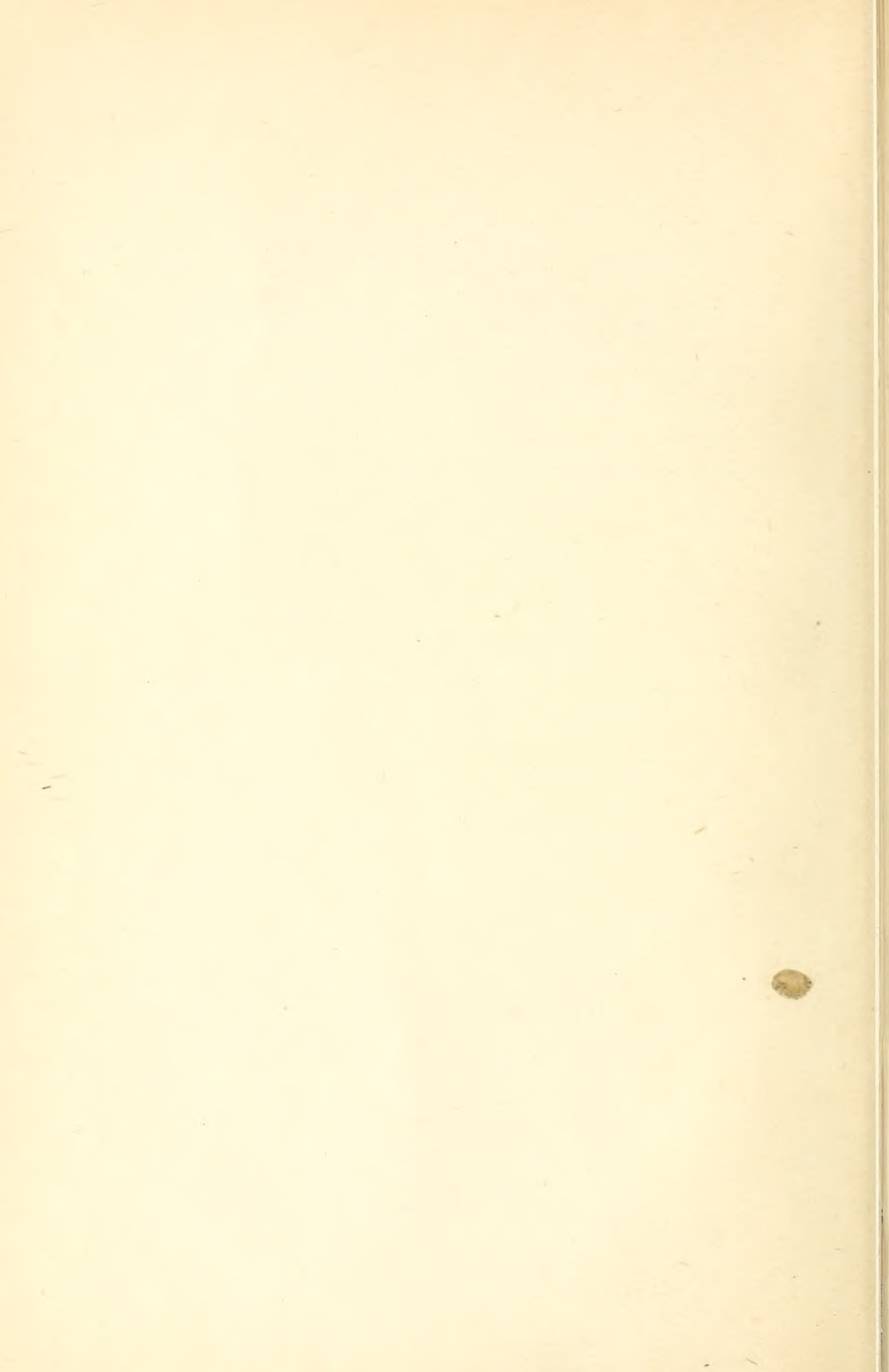
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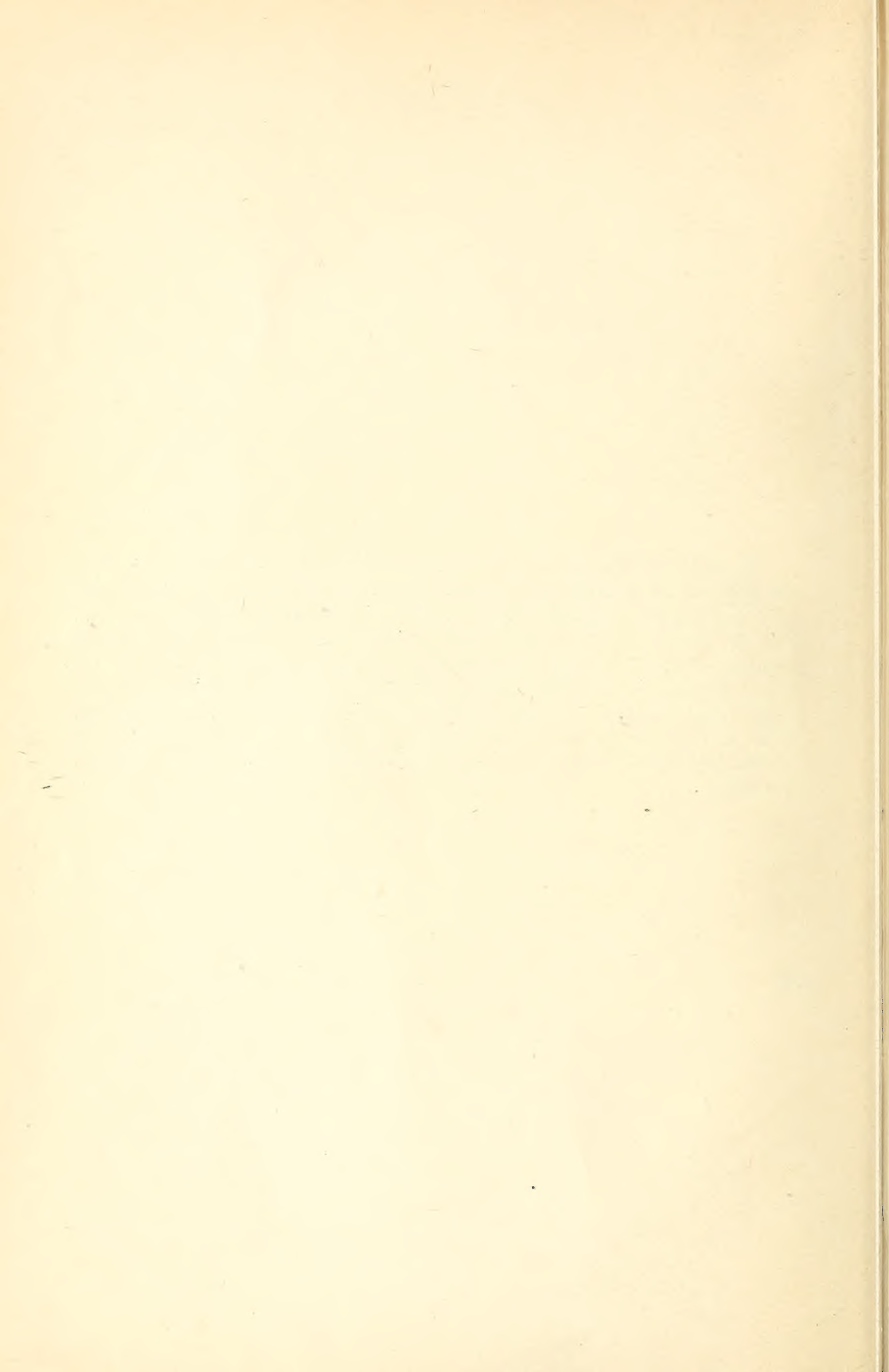
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Moved by Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Sir George Foster, That the paper (Miscellaneous No. 6, 1914) containing correspondence respecting the European crisis, which has been presented to the Parliament of the United Kingdom and has been laid upon the Table of this House, be printed forthwith, together with the speech of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs delivered in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom on the 3rd of August, 1914, and the speech of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, also the speech of the leader of the Opposition in the Imperial House of Commons, delivered in the said House of Commons on the 6th day of August, 1914, which contain official explanations of comments on the correspondence aforesaid.



RETURN

(40)

P. C. 2028.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 2nd August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that as His Royal Highness the Governor General has received official notice that His Majesty's Government has called out the Royal Naval Reserves, due notice thereof be published in an extra of *The Canada Gazette* in the form hereto attached.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVES CALLED OUT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Royal Highness the Governor General has received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing that His Majesty the King has by Royal Proclamation called out the Royal Naval Reserves. Attention is directed to the fact that by this proclamation men serving abroad, whether on shore or in merchant vessels, are required to report themselves to first British Naval, Consular or Colonial Officer they meet, or failing that, to the nearest Registrar on arrival in the United Kingdom.

Of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

By Command,

R. L. BORDEN,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa, 2nd August, 1914.

P. C. 2029.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas a grave emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph messages by any Cable Company operating telegraph cables within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof.

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Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Minister of Militia and Defence by warrant under his hand may direct and cause so much of any Cable Company's property, offices or works as are within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof or any part of such works to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of His Majesty and to be used for His Majesty's Service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as to the said Minister may seem fit and in that event any person authorized by the said Minister may enter upon the offices and works of any Cable Company and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister of Militia and Defence may when he considers it expedient instead of taking possession of the property, offices and works of any Cable Company, direct and authorize such persons as he thinks fit to assume control of the transmission of messages by any Company's cables either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such persons may enter upon the Company's premises accordingly: or the Minister of Militia and Defence may direct any Cable Company to submit to him or to any person authorized by him all cablegrams and messages tendered for transmission or arriving by any Company's cable or any class or classes of such cablegrams or messages and to stop or delay the transmission of any cablegram or messages or deliver the same to him or his agent and generally obey all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of cablegrams as the Minister of Militia and Defence may prescribe and the Company and its officers and agents shall obey and conform to all such directions.

(Sgd) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2030

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1914;

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a grave emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph messages by any person or persons or by any wireless telegraph company operating wireless telegraph apparatus within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof:

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Minister of the Naval Service may, by warrant under his hand direct and cause so much of any such person's or company's property, offices or works as are within the Dominion of Canada or the territorial waters thereof, or any part of such works, to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, and to be used for His Majesty's service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as may seem fit; and in that event, any person duly authorized by the Minister of the Naval Service may enter upon the offices and works of any such person or persons or of any wireless telegraph company and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister of the Naval Service may, should he consider it expedient instead of taking possession of the property, offices and works of any such person or persons or of any wireless telegraph company, direct and authorize such persons as he thinks

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fit to assume the control of the transmission of messages by any wireless telegraph apparatus either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct, and such persons may accordingly enter upon the company's or other such person's premises, and the Minister of the Naval Service may direct any wireless telegraph company or other such person to submit to him or any person authorized by him, all telegrams and messages tendered for transmission by such company's or other such person's telegraphs or any class or classes of such telegrams or messages or deliver the same to him or his agent, and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of telegrams as may be prescribed, and all such persons and the company and its officers and agents shall obey and conform to all such directions.

RODOLPHE BOUDRREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2032.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on 3rd August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report, dated 3rd August, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, calling attention to the grave conditions now prevailing in Europe and their effect upon the financial and commercial situation in Canada.

Within a week's time and with an unexpectedness unparalleled in history hostilities have broken out among the Great Powers of Europe.

The effect of this sudden outbreak with all its portentous consequences upon the financial systems of the world has been momentous in the extreme. In the existing loss of credit-confidence the demand at all the great centres for gold by bankers and by the public has been unprecedented in its magnitude and has resulted in the sale at whatever prices could be obtained of immense volumes of domestic and international securities. Unable to sustain the burden of such selling all the great bourses and stock exchanges of the world have been closed by their governing bodies. Specie payments have for some time past been suspended on the Continent of Europe and more recently in the United Kingdom where the Bank Act has been suspended under the authority of the Imperial Government.

While the chartered banks of Canada, as shown by their official returns, are in a position of normal strength, there is a ground for belief that in view of the exceptional conditions above referred to which are likely to prevail and may become aggravated as the European war proceeds, Canadian bankers will find it necessary to restrict to a considerable degree all commercial credits. They may also experience difficulty in meeting abnormal demands upon them for gold or legal tender. Such a condition could only result in grave and lasting injury to all the great interests of the Dominion.

In view of the foregoing and after having given the matter full consideration the Minister is of opinion that valuable assistance can be afforded in this critical condition of affairs by action on the part of the Government which will enable the banks to maintain the volume of credits available to their customers and supply them with additional liquid resources. For this purpose he recommends that the Dominion Government advance to banks to be designated by him such sums as he may deem reasonable and proper to be used by the said banks in the usual course of their business.

The Minister further recommends that such advances be made to the said banks upon such high-class securities as he may approve and further that he be authorized

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to appoint the President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, the General Manager of the Royal Bank, and the Manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to advise him as to the said securities and that the rate of interest charged on such advances be such from time to time as the Minister may approve, but not less than five per centum per annum. Each bank to which a loan or loans are made shall agree to repay the same with interest within a period not extending beyond 1st May, 1915.

The Minister further recommends that he be authorized to engage the Royal Trust Company for the purpose of holding in trust for the Government the securities lodged by the banks availing themselves of this proposal and that such securities or part thereof may be released from time to time under the authority of the Minister as the advances are repaid in whole or part by the banks or as other approved securities are lodged in substitution.

The Minister further recommends that in view of the inadvisability of attempting at this juncture to make an issue of Dominion securities in the London market the proposed advances be made by an issue of such amount of Dominion notes as may be necessary and that although contrary to the provisions of the Dominion Notes Act such notes be issued against the deposit by the banks of high-class securities approved by the Minister of Finance as hereinbefore provided, While the arrangement proposed is a technical departure from the terms of the Dominion Notes Act, such departure is, in the opinion of the Minister, justified by the exceptional circumstances above mentioned.

The Minister further recommends that at the next ensuing session, Parliament be asked to enact a bill of indemnity confirming and sanctioning the proceedings herein recommended in so far as they require for their validity legal confirmation or sanction.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2033

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Deputy Governor General on the 3rd August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Memorandum, dated 3rd August, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, recommending, having regard to the world wide financial crisis that has developed upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and in view of the action taken by the Imperial Government to conserve the commercial and financial interests of the United Kingdom that in case such course should in his opinion be required, he be authorized to issue Dominion notes for such an amount as may be necessary against such securities as may be deposited by the banks and approved by the Minister of Finance.

The Minister further recommends as follows:

That the Government authorize the chartered Banks of Canada to make payment in bank notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes until further official announcement in that behalf. This action will tend to preserve the Canadian gold supply against demands from foreign sources.

That the Government authorize the several chartered banks of Canada to issue from this date and until further official announcement excess circulation to amounts not exceeding fifteen per cent of the combined unimpaired capital and rest or re-

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serve fund of the respective Banks as stated in their respective statutory monthly returns to the Minister of Finance for the month immediately preceding that in which the additional amount is issued.

That any necessary special legislation be obtained at the next Session of Parliament.

The Minister also recommends that the Government be prepared to give every other possible assistance in order to prevent any avoidable interruption of stable business conditions and for this purpose to use to the fullest extent all existing powers, and if necessary to ask further powers from Parliament.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2047.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a joint report, dated 4th August, 1914, from the Minister of the Naval Service and the Minister of Customs, stating that section 43 of the Naval Service Act, chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1910, provides that:—

“The Governor in Council may from time to time transfer to or from the Naval Service any vessel belonging to His Majesty.”

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and the Minister of Customs, advise that the C.G.S. ‘Canada’ and the C.G.S. ‘Margaret’ be transferred to the Naval Service.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2048.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that a Proclamation do issue, dated the 4th day of August, instant, summoning the Parliament to meet for the despatch of business, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, 1914, at the City of Ottawa.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 2049.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 4th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 4th August, 1914, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that section 23 of the Naval Service Act, chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1910 provides that:—

23. In case of an emergency the Governor in Council may place at the disposal of His Majesty, for general service in the Royal Navy, the Naval Service or any part thereof, any ships or vessels of the Naval Service, and the officers and seamen serving in such ship or vessels, or any officers or seamen belonging to the Naval Service.

An emergency having arisen, the Minister recommends that H.M.C.S. 'Niobe' and H.M.C.S. 'Rainbow,' together with the officers and seamen serving in such vessels, be placed at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2050.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas Sections 22 and 31 of the Naval Service Act, Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1910, provide that:

22. The Governor in Council may place the Naval Forces, or any part thereof, on active service at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of an emergency.

31. In an emergency the Governor in Council may order and direct that the Naval Volunteer Force, or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary, shall be called into active service, and the naval volunteers so called out shall be liable to serve under such regulations as may be prescribed.

2. If a naval volunteer's period of service expires while he is employed on active service, he shall be liable to serve for a further period of not more than six months, and for such further service he shall not be entitled to any increased remuneration, unless in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the circumstances of the case and the conduct of the person concerned merits it.

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The Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered, as an emergency exists at the present time, that the Naval Forces and the Naval Volunteer Forces be placed immediately on Active Service.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2040.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise, with regard to the existing situation, that the Minister of Militia and Defence be permitted to call out units of the Active (non-permanent) Militia, as circumstances may demand, to complete the unexpired portion of the thirty (30) days' training authorized by section 52 of the Militia Act.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2041.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that where any Department of the Government requires or deems it desirable to have police protection for Government property or for property that may be required later on for transportation or other public purposes, such Department shall apply to the Minister of Justice, and that where military protection is required or deemed desirable such Department shall apply to the Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2042.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the attached draft General Order, dated 4th August, 1914, authorizing an increase in the strength of Privates of the Royal Canadian Regiment from 596 to 922 be approved. A statement of the expenditure involved is attached hereto.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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Extract from the Canada Gazette of Saturday, August, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1914.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 4th August, 1914.

ESTABLISHMENTS, 1914-15.

ACTIVE MILITIA, INCLUDING PERMANENT FORCE.

With reference to General Order 87, 1914, the following amendment is authorized:—

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Page 12, in column headed Regimental Establishment opposite total rank and file for "596" read "922."

By command,

(Signed) VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS,
Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

G. O. of the 4th August, 1914.

MEMO. RE COST INVOLVED.

Amendment to G.O. 87 of 1914. Establishment R.C.R.

The increase of 326 privates in the strength of the R.C.R. will involve the following annual expenditure:—

Pay and allowances.. . . .	\$ 90,000
Maintenance in barracks.. . . .	60,000
Clothing, transport, &c.. . . .	25,000

Total yearly cost.. . . . \$175,000

There is sufficient clothing and equipment in store to outfit them on enlistment.

J. D. B.,
A. and P.M.G.

P.C. 2055.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas a state of war now exists between this Country and Germany, and His Majesty, the King, being mindful of the recognition accorded to the practice of

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granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and with the view of lessening so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is ordered as follows:—

1. From and after the publication of this Order, no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any Canadian port;

2. In the event of the Governor General being informed by His Majesty's Government that information had reached His Majesty's Government, not later than midnight on Friday the Seventh day of August that the treatment accorded to British Merchant Ships and their cargoes which, at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to Enemy Merchant Ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, the Secretary of State for External Affairs shall notify the Minister of Customs and the Minister of the Naval Service accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the *Canada Gazette*, and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, Enemy Merchant Ships which—

(I.) At the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies; or

(II.) Cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with no knowledge of the war;

Shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich mean time)* on Friday the fourteenth day of August, 1914, for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port.

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which with no knowledge of the war, arrive at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unloading cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified Canadian port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Customs Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other port in the Dominion of Canada, and shall there discharge the contraband under the like conditions.

*At ports where Atlantic Time is kept the corresponding standard time of place is 8.0 p.m.; where Eastern Standard Time is kept it is 7.0 p.m.; where Central Time is kept it is 6.0 p.m.; where Mountain Time is kept it is 5.0 p.m.; and where Pacific Time is kept it is 4.0 p.m. of the same day, respectively.

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5. The Canadian Government reserves the right recognized by the said Convention to requisition at any time, subject to payment of compensation, enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive, for the purposes of this article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to merchant ships which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into war ships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy merchant ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow, in which pass shall be embodied the following proviso:—

“Provided also that she keeps her colours constantly flying during her voyage, and make no attempt to evade stoppage and search by British ships of war which she may fall in with.”

8. A merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein, will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches His Majesty's Government within the time allowed by it for the receipt of such information to the effect that the treatment accorded to British merchant ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities or which subsequently entered them, is, in its opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to enemy merchant ships by Articles 3 to 8 of this Order, every enemy merchant ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every enemy ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war enters a port to which this Order applies, shall together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching His Majesty's Government that British Merchant Ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after capture are released with or without proceedings in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, the Secretary of State for External Affairs shall notify the Minister of the Naval Service accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the *Canada Gazette*, and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Court for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the *Canada Gazette*.

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board an Enemy Merchant Ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the Convention, relative to certain restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War,

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signed at the Hague on 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the Merchant Ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of Enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, on any Enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality, Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this Article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Ministers of each of the Government departments, and all Officers and authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2067.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 6th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing,—in view of the state of war now existing between the United Kingdom, and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire on the one side, and Germany on the other side, creating a menace to the well-being and integrity of the Empire, and having regard to the duty of the Dominion of Canada as one of those Dominions to provide for its own defence and to assist in maintaining the integrity and honour of the Empire, that it is desirable to mobilize Militia units of the various arms of the service of such effective strength as may from time to time be determined by Your Royal Highness in Council, such units to be composed of officers and men who are willing to volunteer for Over-Seas service under the British Crown; to organize and equip them for war and to make and perfect all arrangements necessary to enable them to enlist and be enrolled for service under His Majesty's Government, should that Government so desire.

The Minister recommends, in order that this purpose may be carried out, that Your Royal Highness authorize the raising and equipment of such units of such effective strength as aforesaid, the concentrating of them at some point to be selected by the Minister of Militia, with Your Royal Highness's approval, and to make and perfect all arrangements necessary to enable them to enlist and be enrolled for service under His Majesty's Government should that Government so desire, upon such terms of engagement and for such service as may be deemed advisable.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Royal Highness's approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2068.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS in view of the state of war existing between the United Kingdom and the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, on the one side, and Germany, on the other side; and in view of the fact that thereby the Dominion of Canada is liable to invasion and other assaults of a hostile nature, such an emergency has arisen as calls for the placing of the Militia on "active service."

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under the authority of Section Sixty-nine of the Militia Act, is hereby pleased to order that such corps or parts of the Militia as may from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General, in Council, be named or designated in General Orders published in the *Canada Gazette*, be placed on Active service in Canada.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2069.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 6th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that in accordance with the instructions received from the British Government, a censorship of cables and wireless telegraphy has been established in Canada and for this work the following personnel has been found necessary:—

	Chief Deputy Censors.	Censors.	Asst. Censors.	Decoders.
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Ottawa		2		4
Halifax and Camperdown		2	6	10
Canso		1	9	24
Sydney		1	9	12
Glace Bay		1	2	4
Fame Point		1	2	4
Heath Point		1	2	4
Victoria		1	3	4
Bamfield		1	3	4
Cape Lazo		1	2	4
Pachens		1	2	4
Total		13	40	78

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The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the following rates of salary be approved, these being, approximately, the same as those paid Censors in Great Britain, viz.:—

Deputy Chief Censor.. . . .	\$10 00 a day.
Censor.. . . .	9 00 “
Asst. Censor.. . . .	7 00 “
Decoders.. . . .	3 50 “

these rates to include everything except travelling expenses.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:—

The exportation of the following articles from Canada to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea with the exception of those of France, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, is hereby prohibited under the provisions of sections 291 and 242 of the Customs Act:—

Aluminium; aluminium alloys; armour plating; armour quality castings and similar protective material; asbestos; cables, telegraph and telephone; camp equipment, articles of; cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof; carbolic acid; carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns and parts thereof; coal, steam large; compasses and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles; cresol; engine and boiler packings; explosives of all kinds; fuel, manufactured; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or of war material for use on land and sea; India-rubber sheet, vulcanized; manganese; mercury; mica; mineral jellies; mines and parts thereof; molybdenum; nitroceresol; nitrates of ammonium; nitrates of potassium; nitrates of sodium; nitratoluol; nitric acid; picric acid and its components, rangefinders and parts thereof; rope and steel wire and hawse; saltpetre; sounding machines and gear; steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions; sulphur; sulphuric acid; swords, bayonets and other arms not being firearms and parts thereof; tin; tin-plates; torpedo tubes; torpedoes and parts thereof; tungsten; vanadium; four wheeled wagons capable of carrying one ton and over; two wheeled carts capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over; harness and saddlery of all kinds; brass wire for long spans, 450 lbs. per mile; horse and pony shoes; materials for telegraphs; wireless telegraphs and telephones; field glasses and telephones; field glasses and telescopes; railway materials both fixed and rolling stock; men's marching and shooting boots; heliographs, portable forges; farriers', carpenters', wheelers' and saddlers' tools and transport service sets; glycerine; alcohol as covering rectified spirits; uniform clothing and military equipment; accoutrement; walnut wood of scantling which can be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

5 GEORGE V.. A. 1915

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is farther pleased to order that this Order in Council be proclaimed and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th August, 1914, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that, in view of the existing emergency, it is necessary to provide some additional means of Naval Defence on the Pacific Coast of Canada.

The Minister states that two submarine boats have been offered to the Dominion Government; that these boats were originally built for the Chilian Government which was unable to receive them, and that their dimensions are as follows:—

Displacement.....	313 tons,
Length.....	144 feet and 152 feet respectively,
Beam.....	15 feet,
Speed.....	13 knots.

The Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service report that these boats are very suitable and recommend their purchase.

The Minister concurs and recommends, therefore, that these boats be purchased for the sum of One million and fifty thousand (\$1,050,000) Dollars, and that, as the necessity is urgent, a Governor General's warrant be issued covering this expenditure, the Minister of Finance having reported that there is no Parliamentary Appropriation from which this expenditure can be defrayed.

The Committee advise that a Governor General's Warrant do issue as recommended accordingly

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2072.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in pursuance of the provisions of section 23 of the Naval Service Act 1910, is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

The two submarine boats now at Esquimalt, B.C., are hereby placed at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 2076.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 7th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Postmaster General, advise that, owing to the unsettled financial conditions now prevailing in Europe and the high rate of exchange that prevails between Canada and Great Britain, which may fluctuate from day to day, money order business between Canada and all European countries, including the United Kingdom, be suspended, and that money order business be suspended with all countries with which Canada has not a direct exchange, as the settlement with such countries has to be made through the British Office, and will be affected by the high rate of exchange in the same manner as the direct exchange on money orders between Canada and Great Britain.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2086.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas there are many immigrants of German nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada and it is desirable that such persons should continue in such avocations without interruption;

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

(1). Such persons so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or to give information to the enemy or unless they otherwise contravene any law, Order in Council or proclamation;

(2) All German Officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific shall be arrested and detained;

(3) That, while it is impossible to guard effectually the boundary line between Canada and the United States for like purposes, precautions shall be taken at important points such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Mission Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, and any other similar points in the discretion of the Minister of Militia to prevent German Officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Germany and any such officers or reservists making any such attempt shall be arrested and detained;

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

(4) Any legislation necessary to ratify and enforce this Order in Council shall be submitted to Parliament at the next session thereof.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2087.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:—

The exportation from Canada of the following articles is hereby prohibited, under the provisions of sections 291 and 242 of the Customs Act:—

1. Articles prohibited to be exported to any places other than the United Kingdom or any British possessions:

Arms of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;

Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts;

Powder and explosives, specially manufactured or prepared for use in war;

Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts;

Petroleum and its products, used for fuel or as a lubricant;

Saddle, draught and pack animals, suitable for use in war;

Chrome and ferrochrome, cotton suitable for use in the manufacture of explosives. Cotton waste, dimithylaniline. Fulminate or mercury. Blast-furnace oil. Fuel oil shale. Mineral lubricating oil. Silkcloth, Silkbraid, silkthread, suitable for cartridge charges. Surgical dressings and bandages;

Clothing and equipment of a military character;

All kinds of harness of a military character;

Articles of military camp equipment and their component parts.

Implements and apparatus, designed for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material.

2. Articles prohibited to be exported to any places other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, the United States, Japan, France and Russia:
Coal.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is further pleased to Order that this Order in Council be proclaimed and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40

P.C. 2004.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that a contract be made with the Canada Tool and Specialty Company, Limited, of New Glasgow, for the conversion of 10,000 long Ross rifles, and the supply of 10,000 screw elevating sights and charger guide bridges, subject to the following conditions:

1. That the company take delivery, F.O.B. cars, New Glasgow, of 10,000 long Ross rifles, in car load lots, packed in chests.

2. That the company remove the sight bases and hand guards, etc., from the rifles, and fit them with new screw elevating sights and new charger guide bridges, placed on the rear position, and also new hand guards of a proper pattern.

3. That the design of the sight and bridge should be the same as that approved for the long Ross Mark II, and that the components should be interchangeable therewith.

4. That the new sights, charger guide bridges and hand guards should all be manufactured by the company in their factory at New Glasgow.

5. That all the work and materials, to be done and provided under the proposed contract, be subject to inspection by the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Minister; and shall be accepted only upon the report of such officer.

6. That the inspector shall have access to the company's factory during the progress of the work at all reasonable times.

7. That all necessary plans, drawings and specifications be furnished by the Minister.

8. That after the completion of the work and its acceptance by the Inspector, the company shall repack and ship the rifles to the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Quebec; or to such other address as may be required.

9. That the company be paid \$3.50 for each rifle so converted, F.O.B. cars, New Glasgow; this price to include the work of conversion and the supply of new sights, charger guide bridges and hand guards; as well as the cost of all plant, tools, jigs, fixtures, etc., necessary for the work.

10. That the work should be begun on or before October 1st, 1914, provided the rifles are available at that time; and should be completed on or before April 1, 1915. Any delay in the delivery of the rifles to the company will entitle the company to a corresponding extension of the time for completion of the contract.

11. That all payments to be made to the company under the proposed contract shall be charged against Appropriations for the then current fiscal year.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P. C. 2076

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 8th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the attached draft General Order, dated 7th August, 1914, authorizing the organization of an eight company City Corps Battalion of Infantry at Hull, P.Q., be approved.

The Minister observes that statement of the expenditure involved is attached hereto.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Extract from the Canada Gazette of Saturday, August, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1914.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1914.

ORGANIZATION.

3rd Division.—The organization of an eight company City Corps Battalion of Infantry, with headquarters at Hull, P.Q., is authorized.

(H.Q. 31-1-157)
(H.Q. 32-9-24)

By Command,
VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS,
*Colonel,
Adjutant-General.*

ORGANIZATION.

The expense involved under this head is as follows:

HULL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Arms and Equipment..	\$ 22,011
Clothing..	18,418
	—
Total initial expense.. . . .	\$ 40,429

In addition there will be annual expenses of training amounting, with the Regimental Allowances, to, approximately, \$9,500.

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P. C. 2093.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness, the Governor General on the 8th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum from the President of the Privy Council, dated 7th August, 1914, submitting the annexed report, of even date, from the Comptroller of the R. N. W. M. Police, in which he concurs.

The Minister recommends that steps be taken at the approaching session of Parliament to obtain authority for the increase of the Royal North West Mounted Police to 1,200 Non-commissioned Officers and Constables for the period of one year.

The Minister further recommends that the sum of \$600,000.00 be placed in the Estimates to be submitted at the coming session of Parliament to meet the expenses of the above increase.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2080.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advice that authority be granted for the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force to be composed in accordance with the accompanying table.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Statement showing by arms, etc., the strength (all ranks) of the force which it is proposed to assemble at Valcartier, P.Q., prior to the embarkation of a Division, with which a quota of L. of C. (Administrative) units.

Arms, &c.	DIVISION.		L. of C. (administra- tive) units.	Total embarking strength.	Surplus to provide a margin for selec- tion and to serve as a nucleus for re-inforcements.	Total force assembling at Valcartier, P.Q.
	In the field.	Details at the oversea base.				
Commanders, staffs special appointments, police, &c	90	.....	.....	90	12	102
Cavalry.....	157	14	.....	171	25	196
Artillery	3,888	376	60	4,324	500	4,824
Engineers.....	442	42	.....	484	50	534
Signal Service.. ..	160	14	.....	174	25	199
Infantry.....	12,025	1,200	.....	13,225	2,000	15,225
Army Service Corps.	567	50	1,161	1,778	60	1,838
Army Medical Service....	698	54	692	1,444	60	1,504
Army Veterinary Service.	11	.....	115	126	10	136
Ordnance Corps.....	18	.....	167	185	20	205
Army Pay Corps.....	2	.....	100	102	10	112
Postal Corps.....	15	.....	100	115	10	125
Total.....	18,073	1,750	2,395	22,218	2,782	25,000

N.B.—Chaplains and nursing sisters not included.

P.C. 2090

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 7th August, 1914, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch, dated 5th August, 1914, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Royal Highness.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by telegraph, that the services of any Canadian Officers on duty at the present time in the United Kingdom who may be usefully employed there, are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, also that Canadian Officers and men whose training is finished or interrupted and whose services are not required in the United Kingdom should return to Canada at once.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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Mr. Harcourt to the Governor General.

LONDON, August 5, 1914.

Presume your Government have no objection to Army Council approaching Canadian Officers on duty in this country with a view to utilizing services if occasion arises.

(Sd.) HARCOURT.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, August 7, 1914.

SIR,—Adverting to my letter of this day's date acknowledging receipt of despatch of the 5th instant, enclosing a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting Canadian officers at present in England, I have the honour to inform you that an inquiry on this subject was received from the High Commissioner on the 5th instant, and a reply was sent as follows:—

“All Canadian officers and men whose training is finished or interrupted, should return to Canada at once unless services desired by Imperial Government.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) EUG. Fiset,

*Colonel,**Deputy Minister.*

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

P. C. 2096.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 8th August, 1914, from the Minister of Finance, submitting, with reference to the Orders in Council of the 3rd August, 1914, under which arrangements were made with a view to preserving the gold supply of the Dominion of Canada from depletion, that, in his opinion, it became desirable that steps be taken at that time to preserve intact the gold reserve held by him under the provisions of the Dominion Notes Act.

The Minister, accordingly, gave instructions on the 4th August, 1914, that, until further notice, Dominion notes would not be redeemed at the offices of the Assistant Receivers General in specie.

The Minister recommends that his action in this regard be confirmed and that at the next session of Parliament legislation be obtained to legalize the course thus taken.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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P.C. 2097.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 10th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 10th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending that an order be given to the Ross Rifle Company for 30,000 Rifles, 30,000 screw Elevating Sights therefor, and 30,000 bayonets complete with scabbards, for delivery during the calendar year 1914.

The Minister states that under the terms of the contract existing between the Government and the Ross Rifle Company it is provided that in case of war, actual or threatened, or any national emergency, the Contractor shall do his utmost to manufacture at his Factory and deliver to the Government all such rifles as may be reasonably required and shall, if need be, operate his factory at any time to twenty-four hours per day until delivery of the Rifles required is completed.

The Minister further states that this order shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the existing contract with the Ross Rifle Company for the manufacture and supply of Rifles, and subject also to the following further conditions:—

1. That the Rifles shall be Long Ross, Mark III, Pattern, and the screw Elevating Sight shall be the Pattern which was adopted for that Rifle. Also that the said Sights shall be attached to, and delivered with, the Rifles alluded to above.

2. That the Bayonets and Scabbards shall be of the Pattern authorized for use with Mark III Rifles.

3. That in accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council dated 7th April, 1913, and 7th November, 1913, the price of the Rifles is to be \$26.90 each without the Screw Elevating Sight; the price of the Sights \$1.10 each; and the price of the Bayonets, each complete with Scabbard, \$5.25 each.

4. That delivery will be taken by the Department of Militia and Defence at the Inspection premises of the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Quebec, delivery of the entire lot to be completed on or before 31st December, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2101.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 11th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that, pursuant to the authority of Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Major William McLeod, of Winnipeg, Assistant Chief of the Department of Investigation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, be appointed a Commissioner of Police within Canada, and that Mr. Rufus Chamberlain, Chief of the Department of Investigation of the said Company be appointed Commissioner

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of Police within all Canada East of this boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2102.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 11th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 10th August, 1914, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, stating that since the outbreak of war a large number of persons employed in the Civil Service of Canada, who are enrolled in the active Militia, have applied for leave of absence to serve at home or abroad, and many others not so enrolled have signified a desire to volunteer for service either in Canada or abroad.

The Minister observes that,—considering the needs of the several Departments of the Government in order to maintain and carry on the public service and the necessity of retaining a sufficient number of experienced and qualified men for such purpose, and after consulting the heads of the various Departments,—he is of opinion it will not be possible or expedient to grant all applications of this character.

The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:

Any person in the service of the Government whether the inside or the outside service who is enrolled in the active Militia shall if required by the head of his Department, with the consent of the Minister of Militia, resume his duties in the public service although he has been called out for active service as a member of the Militia.

Subject to the foregoing provision all persons in the employment of the Government of Canada who, during the present war, have been or may be called out for active service as members of the Militia, and all persons who, with the consent of the head of the Department in which they are engaged, enlist in any expeditionary force raised in Canada for service abroad during the war, shall be entitled to receive their regular salary during such period of service subject to such regulations and conditions as to the payment of such salary to the families or dependents of such persons or otherwise as may be prescribed by Order in Council or by the head of the Department in each case.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2103.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 12th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the attached draft General Order, dated 7th August, 1914, authorizing the reorganization of Earl Grey's Own Rifles as a 4-company City Corps, be approved.

The Minister observes that a statement of the expenditure involved is attached hereto.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Extract from the Canada Gazette of Saturday, August, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1914.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 7th August, 1914.

ORGANIZATION.

Military District No. 11—Earl Grey's Own Rifles. The reorganization of Earl Grey's Own Rifles as a 4-company City Corps is authorized.

(H.Q.-7-114-1)

BY COMMAND

(Sgd.) VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS,
*Colonel,
Adjutant General.*

EARL GREY'S OWN RIFLES.

Clothing.. . . .	\$ 7,042
Arms and Equipment.. . . .	9,749
<hr/>	
Total initial cost.. . . .	\$16,791

In addition the annual cost of \$6,000 for training and allowances.
Provision made in Supplementary Estimates 1914-15.

P. C. 2106.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise that the accompanying draft General Order, dated 10th August, 1914, calling out the troops in No. 11 Military District on Active service, be approved.

(Sgd) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Extract from the Canada Gazette.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

1914.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, August 10, 1914.

CALLING OUT TROOPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

In virtue of an Order by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, numbered P.C. 2068, dated the 6th day of August, 1914, and made under the authority of section 69 of the Militia Act, the corps and parts of corps hereinafter mentioned,

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having their headquarters in Military District No. 11, are placed on Active Service at their full peace establishment for such special duties and at such points as may be ordered by the officer commanding that District, or as may hereafter from time to time be directed from Militia Headquarters:—

CAVALRY.

30th Regiment British Columbia Horse.
31st Regiment British Columbia Horse.
Victoria Independent Squadron.

ARTILLERY.

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (No. 5 Company).
5th Regiment Canadian Garrison Artillery.

ENGINEERS.

3rd (Fortress) Company Royal Canadian Engineers.
6th Field Company Canadian Engineers.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

No. 11 Detachment, Corps of Guides.

INFANTRY.

6th Regiment.
11th Regiment.
50th Regiment.
72nd Regiment.
88th Regiment.
102nd Regiment.
104th Regiment.
Grand Forks Independent Company of Rifles.
Nanaimo Independent Company.

CANADIAN SIGNAL CORPS.

No. 11 Section, Canadian Signal Corps.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

No. 19 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. XVIII Field Ambulance.
No. 11 Detachment, Permanent Army Medical Corps.

CANADIAN ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

No. 11 Section, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

No. 11 Detachment, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS.

No. 10 Detachment, Canadian Army Pay Corps.

By Command,

(Sgd.) VICTOR A. S. WILLIAMS,

Colonel,
Adjutant General.

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P. C. 2108.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals, advise that, in view of the present crisis in International affairs, the St. Peters Canal, Cape Breton, which by the authority of an Order in Council of the 3rd July, 1914, was closed to public traffic on the 15th of that month, be reopened and maintained in operation until further directed.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P. C. 2128

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

THURSDAY THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas there are many immigrants of Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada and it is desirable that such persons should continue in such avocations without interruption.

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. Such persons so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, shall not be arrested, detained or interfered with unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or to give information to the enemy or unless they otherwise contravene any law, Order in Council or proclamation;
2. All Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada at any port on the Atlantic or on the Pacific shall be arrested and detained;
3. That, while it is impossible to guard effectually the boundary line between Canada and the United States for like purposes, precautions shall be taken at important points such as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary, Lethbridge, Revelstoke, Sicamous, Mission Junction, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and any other similar points in the discretion of the Minister of Militia to prevent Austro-Hungarian officers or reservists from leaving Canada for the purpose of entering the United States and thence proceeding to Austria-Hungary and any such Officers or reservists making any such attempt shall be arrested and detained;
4. Any legislation necessary to ratify and enforce this Order in Council shall be submitted to Parliament at the next session thereof.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40

P.C. 2114.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor Général on the 13th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 11th August, 1914, from the Right Honourable the President of the Privy Council, submitting for the consideration of Council the annexed report from the Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, of even date, in which he concurs.

The Minister recommends that the following regulations with regard to the engagement of new men and the re-engagement of pensioners and ex-members of the Force for service during the war, be approved:—

1. Married men may be engaged or re-engaged.
2. That separation allowance at the rate of \$20 per month be granted to married men, with the exception of pensioners, for the maintenance of their families.
3. That pensioners be permitted to draw their pensions for the support of their families, and that in cases where the pension is less than \$20 per month, separation allowance to make up the difference be paid to them.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, August 11, 1914.

MEMORANDUM *re* engagement of married men and re-engagement of pensioners and ex-members of the Force for service during the War.

Paragraph 1274 of the R.N.W.M. Police Rules and Regulations provides that married men are not eligible for engagement.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that this regulation be cancelled so far as relates to the engagement of new men or re-engagement of ex-members of the Force during the present emergency, and that married men, otherwise qualified, be accepted, and that the sum of \$20 per month be allowed for the maintenance of their families, provided their husbands are separated from them.

In the cases of married pensioners re-engaging the undersigned recommends that they be allowed to continue to draw their pensions for the support of their families if separated from them and that when the pension is less than \$20 per month, separation allowance to make up the difference be paid to them.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) LAWRENCE FORTESCUE,
Comptroller.

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P. C. 2129.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and Austria-Hungary, and His Majesty, The King being mindful of the recognition accorded to the practice of granting "days of grace" to enemy merchant ships by the Convention relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the outbreak of Hostilities, signed at the Hague on the 18th October, 1907, and with a view of lessening so far as may be practicable, the injury caused by war to peaceful and unsuspecting commerce.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. From and after publication of this Order, no enemy merchant ship shall be allowed to depart, except in accordance with the provisions of this Order, from any Canadian port;

2. In the event of the Governor General being informed by His Majesty's Government that information had reached His Majesty's Government, not later than midnight on Saturday the fifteenth day of August, 1914, that the treatment accorded to British Merchant Ships and their cargoes which, at the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in the ports of the enemy or which subsequently entered them is not less favourable than the treatment accorded to Enemy-Merchant Ships by Articles 3 to 7 of this Order, the Secretary of State for External Affairs shall notify the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Naval Service accordingly, and public notice thereof shall forthwith be given in the *Canada Gazette*, and Articles 3 to 8 of this Order shall thereupon come into full force and effect.

3. Subject to the provisions of this order, Enemy Merchant Ships which:—

(i) At the date of the outbreak of hostilities were in any port in which this Order applies; or

(ii) Cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and, after the outbreak of hostilities, enter a port to which this Order applies, with knowledge of the war;

shall be allowed up till midnight (Greenwich mean time) on Saturday the twenty-second day of August, 1914, for loading or unloading their cargoes and for departing from such port.

Provided.—At ports where Atlantic Time is kept the corresponding standard time of place is 8.0 p.m.; where Eastern Standard Time is kept it is 7.0 p.m.; where Central Time is kept it is 6.0 p.m.; where Mountain Time is kept it is 5.0 p.m.; and where Pacific Time is kept it is 4.0 p.m. of the same day, respectively.

Provided that such vessels shall not be allowed to ship any contraband of war, and any contraband of war already shipped on such vessels must be discharged.

4. Enemy Merchant Ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and which, with no knowledge of the war, arrived at a port to which this Order applies after the expiry of the time allowed by Article 3 for loading or unload-

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ing cargo and for departing, and are permitted to enter, may be required to depart either immediately, or within such time as may be considered necessary by the Customs Officer of the port for the unloading of such cargo as they may be required or specially permitted to discharge.

Provided that such vessels may, as a condition of being allowed to discharge cargo, be required to proceed to any other specified Canadian port, and shall there be allowed such time for discharge as the Custom Officer of that port may consider to be necessary.

Provided also that, if any cargo on board such vessel is contraband of war or is requisitioned under Article 5 of this Order, she may be required before departure to discharge such cargo within such time as the Customs Officer of the port may consider to be necessary; or she may be required to proceed, if necessary under escort, to any other port in the Dominion of Canada, and shall there discharge the contraband under like conditions.

5. The Canadian Government reserves the right recognized by the said convention to requisition at any time, subject to payment of compensation, enemy cargo on board any vessel to which Articles 3 and 4 of this Order apply.

6. The privileges accorded by Articles 3 and 4 are not to extend to cable ships or to sea-going ships designed to carry oil fuel, or to ships whose tonnage exceeds 5,000 tons gross, or whose speed is 14 knots or over, regarding which the entries in Lloyd's Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of this article. Such vessels will remain liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to detention during the period of the war, or to requisition, in accordance, in either case, with the Convention aforesaid. The said privileges will also not extend to Merchant Ships which show by their build that they are intended for conversion into warships, as such vessels are outside the scope of the said Convention, and are liable on adjudication by the Prize Court to condemnation as prize.

7. Enemy Merchant Ships allowed to depart under Articles 3 and 4 will be provided with a pass indicating the port to which they are to proceed, and the route they are to follow, in which pass shall be embodied the following proviso:—

“Provided also that she keeps her colours constantly flying during her voyage, and makes no attempt to evade stoppage and search by British ships of war which she may fall in with”.

8. A Merchant ship which, after receipt of such a pass, does not follow the course indicated therein will be liable to capture.

9. If no information reaches His Majesty's Government within the time allowed by it for the receipt of such information to the effect to the treatment accorded to British Merchant Ships and their cargoes which were in the ports of the enemy at the date of the outbreak of hostilities, or which subsequently entered them, is, in its opinion, not less favourable than that accorded to Enemy Merchant Ship by Articles 3 and 8 of this Order, every Enemy Merchant Ship which, on the outbreak of hostilities, was in any port to which this Order applies, and also every Enemy ship which cleared from its last port before the declaration of war, but which, with no knowledge of the war enters a port to which this order applies, shall, together with the cargo on board thereof, be liable to capture, and shall be brought before the Prize Court forthwith for adjudication.

10. In the event of information reaching His Majesty's Government that British Merchant Ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, but are met with by the enemy at sea after the outbreak of hostilities, are allowed to continue their voyage without interference with either the ship or the cargo, or after

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capture are release with or without proceedings in the Prize Court, or are to be detained during the war or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, the Secretary of State for External Affairs shall notify the Minister of the Naval Service accordingly, and shall publish a notification thereof in the *Canada Gazette*, and in that event, but not otherwise, enemy merchant ships which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities and brought before the Prize Court for adjudication, shall be released or detained or requisitioned in such cases and upon such terms as may be directed in the said notification in the *Canada Gazette*.

11. Neutral cargo, other than contraband of war, on board of Enemy Merchant Ship which is not allowed to depart from a port to which this Order applies, shall be released.

12. In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 111 of the Convention, relative to certain restrictions on the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Maritime War, signed at the Hague on 18th October, 1907, an undertaking must, whether the Merchant Ship is allowed to depart or not, be given in writing by each of the Officers and members of the crew of such vessel, who is of Enemy nationality, that he will not, after the conclusion of the voyage for which the pass is issued, engage while hostilities last in any service connected with the operation of the war. If any such officer is of neutral nationality, an undertaking must be given in writing that he will not serve, after the conclusion of the voyage, for which the pass is issued, on any Enemy ship while hostilities last. No undertaking is to be required from members of the crew who are of neutral nationality. Officers or members of the crew declining to give the undertakings required by this article will be detained as prisoners of war.

And the Ministers of each of the Government Departments and all officers and authorities whom it may concern are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU.

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2112.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th August, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 11th August, 1914, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, recommending, with the approval of the Imperial Government, that authority be granted for the formation of a battalion under the style and title of "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry."

The Minister states that the battalion will be organized on the lines indicated in Expeditionary Force War Establishments, 1914 (pp. 121-126); and when it embarks it will leave behind a regiment depot for recruiting purposes.

That towards arming, clothing, equipping, paying, subsisting, transporting, and towards any other expense connected with the formation, training and maintenance of the Battalion, whether in or out of Canada, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars will be contributed by Captain Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, the remainder being defrayed by the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister further recommends that authority be granted to the various branches of the Department of Militia and Defence to issue the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, vehicles, clothing, equipment, stationery and other articles

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comprised in the 'War Outfit' of a battalion; to provide horses (riding and draught); and to issue such stores and supplies as may be required during the process of organization, at Ottawa or elsewhere.

That to enable officers, non-commissioned officers and men to join the battalion, transportation requisitions will be supplied to them by Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts; and the Quartermaster-General is hereby authorized to issue the necessary orders.

That the pay of all ranks will be at the same rate as that approved for the other battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force; and the Accountant and Paymaster-General is hereby authorized to issue it from the date on which each officer is gazetted and each man attested.

That the principle of the financial relations between Captain Gault and the Department of Militia and Defence is that all payments will, in the first instance, be made by the Department, and that a total sum of one hundred thousand dollars will be received, subsequently, from Captain Gault.

That the foregoing arrangements are to hold good until the discharge of the officers and men after the return of the Battalion to Canada.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, Hamilton Gault, of the City of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, Merchant, am held and firmly bound to the Government of the Dominion of Canada in the penal sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the said Government for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, respectively, firmly by these presents.

SEALED with my Seal and dated at the said City of Montreal, this.....day of August, A.D. 1914.

WHEREAS at my request His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by an Order in Council dated the day of August, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen, has authorized the formation of a Battalion to be styled the "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," and

WHEREAS the said Government, at my request, has undertaken to arm, clothe, equip, pay, subsist, train, transport and maintain the said Battalion both in and out of Canada, and

WHEREAS in consideration of such undertaking on the part of the said Government I have promised and agreed to pay to the said Government the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars on or before the First day of September, 1914.

Now the condition of this bond is such that if I, the above bounden Hamilton Gault, my heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Government the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars on or before said First day of September, 1914, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

SEAL

P. C. 2150.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas a state of war exists between Great Britain and the German Empire and between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary;

AND WHEREAS certain instructions have been received from His Majesty's Government in connection with the arrest and detention of subjects in Canada of the German Empire and of Austria-Hungary; and particularly of those who attempt to leave Canada;

AND WHEREAS there are many persons of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada, and it is desirable that such persons should be allowed to continue in such avocations without interruption;

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

1. That all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality, so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary avocations, be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law, and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens; and that they be not arrested, detained or interfered with unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage, or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature, or are giving or attempting to give information to the enemy, or unless they otherwise contravene any law, Order-in-Council or proclamation.

2. That

- (a) All German or Austrian or Austro-Hungarian officers, soldiers or reservists who attempt to leave Canada;
- (b) All subjects of the German Empire or of Austria-Hungary in Canada who attempt to leave Canada and in regard to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that their attempted departure is with a view to assisting the enemy; and
- (c) All subjects of the German Empire or of Austria-Hungary in Canada engaged or attempting to engage in espionage or acts of a hostile nature, or giving or attempting to give information to the enemy, or assisting or attempting to assist the enemy, or who are on reasonable grounds suspected of doing or attempting to do any of said acts

be arrested and detained.

3. That in addition to and without affecting the power already vested in the militia in that behalf power to effect the arrest and detention of all or any person or persons coming within any of the classes mentioned in paragraph (2) hereof be vested in the Chief Commissioner and the commissioners and constables of the Dominion Police force; the Commissioner, officers and constables of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police; and such other persons as may be authorized so to do by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police.

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4. That such authorities and officers mentioned in paragraph 3 hereof, or the militia, be authorized to release any such person so arrested or detained as aforesaid of whose reliability they may be satisfied on his signing an undertaking in the form hereunto annexed.

5. That any such person so arrested and detained as aforesaid of whose reliability the officer or authority making the arrest is not satisfied or who refuses to sign such undertaking, or having signed same fails to abide by its terms be interned by such authorities and officers or militia according to the usages and laws of war in such places as may be provided by the militia, and that if it be deemed necessary that guards be placed on persons so interned, such guards be furnished by the active militia of Canada on the request of such authorities or officers to Officers Commanding Divisional Areas and Districts.

6. That all such authorities and officers or militia who may exercise any of the powers above mentioned be directed to report in each case to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police stating the name, address and occupation of the person detained or paroled, the date and place of detention and generally the circumstances of the arrest and detention, and all such information as may be necessary or useful for the purposes of record and identification.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is further pleased to Order that a Proclamation do issue accordingly.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

UNDERTAKING.

I, at present
of in the Province
of in the Dominion
of Canada, do hereby declare that I am ^{a German}
an Austro-Hungarian subject; I now in
consideration of my exemption from detention as a subject of ^{Germany}
Austria-Hungary,
do hereby undertake and promise that I will report to such official and upon such terms
as the Canadian Authorities may from time to time prescribe; that I will carefully
observe the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of Canada
and such rules as may be specially laid down for my conduct; that I will strictly
abstain from taking up arms and from doing any act of hostility towards the Govern-
ment of this Country, and that, except with the permission of the officer under whose
surveillance I may be placed, I will strictly abstain from communicating to anyone
whomsoever any information respecting the existing war or the movements of troops
or the military preparations which the authorities of Canada or Great Britain may
make, or as respects the resources of Canada, and that I will do no act that might be
of injury to the Dominion of Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland and Dominions and possessions thereof.

Dated day of 1914.

WITNESS:—

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P. C. 2152.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, ..

SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to Order as follows:

The Order in Council of the 7th August, 1914, prohibiting the exportation of coal from Canada to certain places is hereby amended and the exportation of such coal from Canada to Norway, Sweden and Denmark is permitted.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to Order that this amending Order in Council be proclaimed and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.